

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/4 1/2 d.
On Demand 34/4 15/16 d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.91

October 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 3 p.m. 78
Humidity 80 60

October 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 80
Humidity 79 64

8072 日十初月九

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

一拜禮 日四十月十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CTS.
100 COPY ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS ROUTED IN FRANCE.

REMARKABLE ADVANCES BY ALLIED TROOPS.

ENEMY ABANDONS POSITIONS ON SIXTY-KILOMETRE FRONT.

London, October 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is stronger and is resisting on the line of the Sasse River. We repulsed attacks against our positions eastward of the Sasse in the neighbourhood of Le Cateau and gained possession of Briastre. In the angle between Helle and Scheldt Canal we captured Iwuy. We made progress on rising ground eastward thereof, and repulsed strong counter-attacks delivered with the assistance of tanks in this area. Westward of the Canal de Lescant we captured Fressies. Following our deep advance southward of the Sasse the enemy is hastening his withdrawal from strongly fortified positions northward of that river. We have driven the enemy's rearwards from the northern portion of the Drocourt-Queant line, between the Scarpe and Query in Molte, and have captured Sailly en Ostrevant, Vitrien Artois, Isel le Sequerochin, Drocourt, and Fouquieres.

British Advance Continues.

London, October 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, writing on the evening of October 11, states:—We continued our advance northward of the Sasse River. We now hold the villages of Hamel, Brébieres and Oincy. We are now eastward of Hamel and Liebard and are on the western outskirts of Aunay. There is local fighting at certain points on the remainder of the front.

Pushing Steadily On.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 11th inst., states:—During the night we pushed on steadily east and north of Cambrai, straightening the sharp salient into a good and regular front.

A significant German Army Order captured states that the All-Highest has noticed with displeasure the increasing demoralisation of disaffected shown to him by German soldiers and people in towns and villages through which he was passing. The belief is current among German soldiers that peace has already been signed and they profess surprise that we still attacking. Four thousand civilians were liberated at Bohain. They had been without food for three days, probably due to the military situation, rather than deliberate intent. Fires at Cambrai were got under. The weather is dull and dry. Further heavy campaigning is quite practicable.

The New Line.

London, October 11.
Reuter learns that the British advance north of the Scarpe has passed the Drocourt and Queant line and has reached the railway from Lens to Douai in the neighbourhood of Beaumont and Query, and, due east of Lens, has reached Hamel and Liebard. The enemy appears to be falling back to the line immediately before Douai. Eastwards of Cambrai we captured the village of St. Aubert which is most important because we are here under seven miles from the main enemy lateral line of communication to Lille, to Valenciennes and Arras and to Elron, constituting the main trunk line behind the whole German Front, the severance of which would have most far-reaching effects.

On the whole front from the Soissons and Lezard Road to Grandpre the enemy is retreating. He is evacuating Chemin des Dames, being closely followed by Franco-Italians. Further east the French have crossed the Scarpe at numerous points. The enemy is similarly retreating here. General Gouraud's Army in Champagne has captured Maubault, creating an enormous bulge comprising five miles of ground. Since morning the enemy has been falling back to Vouziers. The enemy is still holding on to St. Gobain massif. We have not yet located the new line east of Le Cateau. Reuter's forecasts of considerable alterations affecting the whole face of the battlefield are now definitely in progress and are so far-reaching that it is difficult to say where the movement will stop.

A Decided Turn Expected.

London, October 11.
Reuter learns that the enemy's situation at present is very difficult. The Hindenburg Line, the next line of retreat, behind Lezard, running roughly behind the Rivers Sasse and Sissonne, has been turned from the west, the British having advanced well to the rear of the right flank of this line. It is pretty certain that the enemy will evacuate the St. Gobain massif almost immediately, and this must straighten out his line between Lille and the Scarpe. In the Douai sector the situation is very interesting. Undoubtedly events will very soon take a very decided turn.

Cavalry's Wonderful Sweep.

London, October 11.
Correspondents state that a very interesting sight was the wonderfully rapid advance of the cavalry's sweep along the Roman Road from Vermand to Le Cateau, capturing the outer defences at full gallop, then advancing at a slower rate into the outer suburbs, where machine-guns punished the horses. The Sixty-Sixth Division assisted the cavalry and captured the outskirts of the town, which is in fair preservation. The whole battle front resolves itself into a gigantic salient of which the St. Gobain region is the angle in which there are four armies and part of two others.

In this connection the Daily Chronicle correspondent at French Headquarters says:—No fewer than nine German Armies are in peril, namely, those of Generals Bulow, Merwin, Hutier, Boehn, Carlwiche, Eberhard, Mudra, Einem and Gallwitz. He adds that it would be rash to expect a sudden debacle, but the development of events is so rapid and upon such an immense scale, that even that is possible.

Moving accounts are given of German barbarity, cruelty and bestiality in the re-gained villages. On the eve of the retreat the enemy smashed furniture, beheaded and looted everywhere. He destroyed all the embroidery frames on which the villagers living depended. The speed of the advance saved many villages, the inhabitants greeting their deliverers with tears and laughter. They showed unexploded mine-bombs beneath houses and in cellars. A priest saved the village church by severing mine wires prior to the Germans' departure. Villagers say that English prisoners have been horribly treated since a retreat was contemplated. Some were shot and numbers were sent to Germany.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS ROUTED IN FRANCE.

German-Abandon 60-Kilometre Front.

London, October 12.
A French communique states:—Before our incessant attacks the enemy was compelled to abandon on a front of sixty kilometres all positions which he has been defending for several days north of the Scarpe and Arnes Rivers. Proceeded by cavalry, which is pressing the heels of enemy rearguards, our infantry, over-coming resistance by machine-guns, has during the day advanced at some points ten kilometres, taking prisoners and capturing material. We crossed the Scarpe and captured Bertricot, Aumencourt-le-Grand, Buxincourt, Laleu-sur-Scarpe and St. Etienne-sur-Scarpe. The whole of the enemy's first positions north of the Scarpe are in our hands. We advanced beyond Grands and Usages wood, and are advancing in the wooded region west of Meunil and Le Pinois in the direction of Restourne River, which we reached between Hondilcourt and Sault St. Remy. Farther east we occupied the villages of Ausances, La Neuville, Courcy, Maubault, Contreux, St. Moral, and Sarigny-sur-Aisne. Continuing our progress we reached the outskirts of Begnicourt, Vile-sur-Returnne, Mont St. Remy, and St. Marie, three kilometres southwest of Vouziers.

On the Chemin des Dames front the Italians, co-operating with the French brilliantly continued their advance. Notwithstanding resistance they occupied Vendresse, Troyon, Courtecon and Cerny en Escaudois. We captured Quisay at Geny, Jumigny and Paisy Wood, and reached Chemin des Dames in the direction of Ailles. Numerous fires kindled by the enemy are reported in the villages in the Oise Valley and Guise region, attesting to the systematic intention of the Germans to destroy everything before their retreat.

The New French Line.

London, October 11.
A French communique states:—We entered Vouziers this morning. We continued our progress along the whole of the Champagne front. We hold the general line of the River at Returnne and the road to Pauvres and to Vouziers.

Aviation Activity.

London, October 11.
A French aviation communique states:—Thirty-five tons were dropped during the daytime on the 10th inst. In the Vouziers region an ammunition dump was exploded. There have been numerous airfights in which seventeen enemy machines were fallen and eight balloons set on fire. Observing machines reported that the retreating enemy is kindling numerous fires. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped at night on bivouacs, stations, convoys and trains. 211 enemy machines were felled in September, mostly over enemy lines. Sixty-two balloons were fired and 370 tons of projectiles were dropped.

Wonderful French Progress.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the afternoon of October 11, states:—The advance continues on all fronts. This morning General Gouraud's Army, which was checked for days by desperate resistance, marked a very important advance. We are across the Scarpe almost everywhere on the whole twenty-mile front from Bertricot to Butheniville, except the German bridgehead at Boult-sur-Scarpe. The Germans are falling back on the River Returnne and are making unmistakable preparations for a further retreat. The advance in eastern Champagne is even more rapid. We have reached the outskirts of Sagny and are nearing Maubault.

Between the Aisne and the Oise the enemy's retirement is unexpectedly slow. The German position in the Lens salient is very precarious. The Anglo-French advance in the north has cut one of the main lines from Lezard. General Mangin's Army is nevertheless meeting with considerable resistance, although practically the whole of Chemin des Dames, as far as Valenciennes, is in our hands. The rate of advance has been prudent.

General Dabene's Army has taken prisoner 4,000 during the last ten days, all in small bodies of thirty and forty which were garrisons of heavily concreted centres of resistance in the Hindenburg Line.

A Forward Leap.

London, October 12.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the evening of October 11 states:—General Debene's First French Army has reached the climax of its colossal operations of the past ten days in which yard by yard they drove the enemy from fastnesses on the Hindenburg Line. Yesterday, however, we advanced from Fontaine Notre Dame to Noyale on the Oise, a forward leap of seven miles. The important railway centre of Guise is now directly east of our new front and under the fire of our guns.

Wonderful Spectacle on American Front.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on October 10, states:—Our troops acclaimed President Wilson's reply with the utmost enthusiasm. We witnessed a magnificent spectacle yesterday. The Germans were reported to be massing for a counter-attack east of the Meuse between Damvillers and Wavrill. Instantly an order was given which resulted in the despatch of two-hundred bombers, with thirty-two tons of bombs, also a hundred chasers and fifty triplanes. They afforded an extraordinarily beautiful spectacle, covering the entire sky, in groups of a dozen flying in V-shaped formation, like fighting ducks. The rays of the sun turned them into flocks of silver against the clear blue sky, till the entire heaven sparkled with its new constellations. They crossed the river, their bombs blending unnoticed with the thud of guns. The enemy counter-attack melted away under their ministrations and twelve German planes, unhappy enough to meet that mighty armada, were sent crashing to the ground.

Franco-American Captures.

London, October 10.
An American communique states:—On both sides of the Meuse violent counter-attacks failed to stem the advance of Franco-American Divisions. We took Millerville Farm northward of Bois de Consenavoys and passed through Bois de Forest and are now before the villages of Landres et St. Georges and St. Juvain which is in flames. The American Army Corps, operating with the British, fought for over ten miles through the enemy's defensive system and have prisoners 1,900 since October 5. To-day this Corps took Ecoufort, St. Benin and St. Souplet. The First American Army have prisoners 8,000 since the 8th inst., of which French units took 2,300.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS ROUTED IN FRANCE.

The Situation Summed Up.

London, October 12.
A French wireless message states:—A general German retreat extends in all sectors from the Scarpe to the Meuse. In Champagne the enemy has been forced to abandon positions on a width of 80 kilometres. The whole German front in this region is crumbling. In the direction of the Aisne the army under General Gouraud realised a considerable advance and at certain points advanced as much as ten kilometres.

On Saturday the French captured Vouziers and numerous villages, in spite of obstinate resistance. Franco-Italian troops have increased their advance in Chemin des Dames, of which they now occupy one-half as far as Cernay-en-Lorraine. The British have progressed between St. Quentin and Cambrai to the north of Sasse. The Douai salient is being smashed in. The English have taken Viry-en-Artois, Brocourt and Fouquieres, and they are a few kilometres from Douai itself.

Futile German Attack on Belgians.

London, October 12.
A Belgian communique states:—There is great activity by hostile artillery against our communications. After a violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked our lines before Roulers, but was completely repulsed.

NEW U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.

Details of the "Leinster" Outrage.

More U. S. Troops Lost in Another Sinking.

London, October 11.
The Leinster, with 850 passengers and seventy crew, left Kingston on the morning of the 10th inst. and was torpedoed. The bow was almost cut off, killing and drowning twenty of a staff of twenty-two Post Office officials working in the bow. One was blown through the ship's side and subsequently picked up. The Leinster began to settle down and the Captain attempted to return to harbour, when a second torpedo struck the engine-room and tore away the cabins. The vessel sank in a few minutes.

A previous attempt to launch the boats resulted in several upsetting and drowning the occupants. It is estimated that two hundred were saved by getting off on rafts. They were rescued by naval boats. Many injured are coming in.

A steamer picked up the "S.O.S." speeded to the spot and saw only wreckage.

Lady Phyllis Hamilton, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, is missing and the Captain is lost.

The sailings of mailboats were altered only a few days ago to day-time for greater safety.

Bodies are being brought into Dublin in large numbers.

Deep indignation is felt in Ireland, which has suffered its first real blow of German barbarity.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal travelled to Ireland aboard the Leinster last Wednesday.

An Indescribable Scene.

London, October 11.
Later accounts of the Leinster disaster state that the scene was indescribable. The sea was filled with a struggling mass of men, women and children, some climbing to rafts and others scrambling into boats, but most disappeared after a grim struggle for life.

A torpedo blew to fragments a boat and seventy occupants which was hanging on the davits. This awful smash shattered the whole ship, which was not so much sunk as blown into the air.

The King's Sympathy.

London, October 12.
His Majesty the King has telegraphed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland saying he is appalled by the disaster to the Leinster and requesting news. Viscount French replied conveying the warmest thanks of the Irish people for His Majesty's sympathy and gives details, mentioning that there are 193 survivors out of 790 aboard.

French Hopes.

London, October 12.
A French message to the Irish people sympathising with bereaved friends of the victims of the Leinster, feels certain that Irishmen of all shades of opinion will help to bring swift retribution to the people capable of such barbarous methods of warfare.

A New U-Boat Campaign.

London, October 11.
It is believed that the torpedoing of the Leinster and Hiram Maru was part of a new U-Boat campaign, launched about ten days ago, when renewed submarine activity became apparent in various directions, notably the routes of transport of American troops. It is reported that the new U-boats are much larger and heavier armed than previously.

Another Terrible Disaster.

London, October 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the steamer Ticonderoga was torpedoed at 3.45 and sunk. It is feared that 461 lives were lost, including many American troops. The submarine shelled the boats, causing many casualties.

RUSSIAN GENERAL DEAD.

London, October 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says General Alexieff has died at Ekaterinopol.

AMERICA'S WONDERFUL ARMY.

Washington, October 11.
General March has announced that over 1,900,000 American troops are now overseas and another two million are preparing to follow.

(Continued on page 8.)

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

The following is the text of the Note by the U.S. Secretary of State to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires:—

Department of State,
October 8th, 1918.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your Note of October 6th, enclosing a communication from the German Government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:—

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the Note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial German Government mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his Address of the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January last and in subsequent Addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an Armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of hostilities, the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from the invaded territory."

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

London, Oct. 11.
A telegram received at London today states that a neutral from Germany declares that Prince Max's Peace Offer was made despite opposition by the Kaiser, who is expected to abdicate on the 12th. The report is entirely unconfirmed officially.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that it is announced from Cologne that the Kaiser will summon at Berlin during the week-end all the Sovereigns of the German Federal States to a Crown Council, before replying to President Wilson's Note. Such a Conference is unique in the history of Germany.

Washington, Oct. 11.
In the course of a spirited discussion in the Senate, the Republican leader, Senator Lodge, declared that some sort of reparation should be arranged before an armistice is granted to Germany. In retreating, her armies had burned countless villages and towns, besides taking hundreds into slavery, only to infect them after they have been infected with disease. For such things as well as for the loss of American ships and lives, reparation should be made. The best diplomats were the Allied armies.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Roosevelt's Peace Prize.
Col. Theodore Roosevelt has
asked Congress to return to him
the money of the Nobel Peace
Prize (awarded to him in 1906)
which he made over to the Gov-
ernment as a donation for the
promotion of industrial peace, but
which has never been used. Col.
Roosevelt explained that he
desires to devote the money to the
fund for the relief of war sufferers.

100 Homes Saved.
The Queenstown Dry Docks
Company, which recently pur-
chased the docks at Rushbrooke,
on behalf of Messrs. Furness,
Withy and Co., Ltd., Newcas-
tle-on-Tyne and Liverpool, recently
brought proceedings against 100
individual holders of shares
situated west of the docks for the
purpose of extending the dry
dock. The magistrates dismissed
the case.

Fatal Bull-Fight in Kent.
Two bulls belonging to Mr.
John Ward, butcher, of Bimley
(Kent), waged a fierce fight in a
field at Bromley Common re-
cently. The animals gored each
other badly, and at the end of
half an hour one of them was
knocked down. His antagonist
then charged him with such force
that his own neck was broken.
The question of the disposal of
the carcass has been referred to
the Smithfield Committee.

Japanese Golf.
The best cards returned in the
amateur golf championship of
Japan, which was played over the
links at Tokio on Saturday, 21st
instant, were: Inoue 156, H.
Kawasaki 158, K. J. Oishi 154,
Y. Masaki 168, T. I-biki 173,
Captain E. I. M. Barrett 178, K.
Takaki 178, A. P. Blencowe 182.
The winner, Mr. Inoue of Tokio
only recently returned to Japan
from the United States, where he
had earned quite a reputation as
a golfer.

The Disabled Soldier.
The effort which the United
States is making to be prepared
to meet the problem of re-
educating the disabled soldier
and war worker was indicated by
the recent meeting of a Rehabili-
tation Conference at Garden City,
Long Island. Dr. C. A. Prosser,
head of the Federal Vocational
Board, one of the moving spirits
of the conference, expressed the
feeling of those present when he
said: "To the disabled soldier
is our first obligation, and
through this we can develop our
technique to render the same
service to those injured in factories
and in industry."

Unions and Pacifism.
The General Federation of
Trade Unions met at Leicester
under the presidency of Mr. J.
O'Grady, M.P. Before adjourning
for the day, Mr. John Hill, of the
Boilermakers' Society, moved
that the delegates should remit to
the Management Committee the
portions of the annual report
which referred to the Confed-
eration du Travail as possibly
collaborating with the pacifist
wing of the Socialist Party. Mr.
Ben Tillett, M.P., offered the
motion a strenuous opposition.
Disregarding an appeal from the
chair, Mr. Hill asked for a divi-
sion, and on a vote being taken
the motion to refer back was
defeated.

The "Wyo News."
The "Wyo News," published
"spasmodically" on board the
U.S.S. Wyoming, reflects the
abundant cheerfulness and the
earnestness of purpose which
inspire the seamen of the Ameri-
can Navy. The first two numbers
are brimful of wit and humorous
allusion, much of which appeals
ecoterically to the members of the
ship's company, but there are
some pithy sayings also which
everybody can appreciate. Thus,
"Opportunity knocks once at
every man's door, but it never
picks the lock," and again,
"When you are eating your
stew, think of the boys in the
trenches and you will think you
are eating at Delmonico's."
Some verses entitled "Nostalgia"
tell of the sailor's yearning for
home.

What good to learn new idioms
"Old times" and "quite alright."
And "two and six" and "Byrnie."
With Broadway out of sight.
The second number has an
interesting article on the King's
visit recently to the American
Fleet, and printed very lightly
over it is a half-ton portrait of
his Majesty in uniform, with
Admiral of the Fleet. The "Wyo
News" also contains several original
illustrations.

GENERAL NEWS.

Departed Spirits.

According to a Scottish correspondent it is impossible to obtain a bottle of Scotch whisky in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, or Dundee. Inquiries show that all stocks have been cleared, and that no further whisky will be released before Oct. 1. This state of affairs is unprecedented.

A Mysterious Alien.

Joan Ollsen, alleged to be either an escaped German prisoner or a German spy, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Glasgow recently for failing to register as an alien. Ollsen declares he is a Swede, but he cannot speak a word of the language. He is of military bearing, and speaks English perfectly. How he reached this country is a mystery. The prosecution suggested that Ollsen had something important to hide.

Sale of Old Masters.

Old pictures and drawings, the property of the late Mr. Murray Marks, of the late Consulate Duchesse de Manchester, and from other sources, were sold at Christie's recently. The highest price of the afternoon was paid for Basbura's portrait of Professor Richardson, of Glasgow University, a friend of Sir Walter Scott, seated at a table, his right hand on an open book. This was bought by Mr. Peacock for 1,950 guineas. A group by Wright of Derby, of the Synnot children, signed and dated 1780, exhibited at the Royal Academy 1781, and engraved by J. R. Smith, reached 1,300 guineas (Marshall). A small picture by Matteo di Giovanni, "The Story of Osmilla" from the Charles Butler Collection—440 guineas (Gooden and Fox); a picture by Juriaen Orens, of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle, which he defended against Cromwell, signed and dated 1659—680 guineas (Morris); and a good example of W. Owen, R. A., a picture of beggars with the legend "Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor," exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1804—980 guineas (Knoedler and Co.). Among six lots from the late Sir William Eden's collection was a portrait by N. Duce, R. A., of William, first Lord Auckland, seated in his library; this cost the late owner £25 and now realised 920 guineas (Oor).



PRISONERS OF WAR

Would you like to be a Prisoner of War. Think of the sufferings of these poor lads on your account and buy tickets in the

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

HIMROD'S

Divine Instant Relief
No matter what your cough or cold may be, a single dose of HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH, will soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. It is the only medicine that cures the cough, soothes the throat, and relieves the chest. It is the only medicine that cures the cough, soothes the throat, and relieves the chest. It is the only medicine that cures the cough, soothes the throat, and relieves the chest.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

COMBINE ALL THE ESSENTIALS
THAT GO TO MAKE UP AN IDEAL
INSTRUMENT FOR THIS CLIMATE.
BY CONTINUED EXCELLENCE OF
MANUFACTURE HAVE RETAINED
A REPUTATION FOR SOLIDITY
OF CONSTRUCTION. BACKED BY
GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices from \$425.00

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Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
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CALL

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THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO. LTD.
AND ASK FOR
"EL PALACIO"

AND
YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of



MANILA CIGARS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gas and Long Hair.
In the French Army experience has shown that the cure of gas-poisoning is always more difficult if the sufferer has been wearing his hair long when exposed to the gas. French divisional commanders are accordingly calling upon the men to crop their heads.

"Obliterated."
The American soldier has evidently made up his mind how to deal with the Hun who does not act honourably, even in such a sanguinary business as war. A message from the front states that a German officer, after he had surrendered, shot an American sergeant. A tank had the satisfaction, says the correspondent, of avenging the

crime, as the officer was "obliterated." There is a touch of quaintness about this narration, but this tragic incident points a moral. The "Yanks" have no intention of tolerating treachery; of considering the conduct of a hound who disdains the rules of fair fighting. The Americans did not hesitate about reprisals. They did not trouble about technical objection. It was the German idea of war, the Americans accepted it, acted upon it, and took a life for a life. Of course, it is very terrible. But the obliteration of a human being by a tank, imbued with a spirit of revenge, is calculated to make the Germans think about "playing the game" when they are face to face with a "Yank" who does not stand on ceremony. Uncle Sam's warriors will soon teach a needed lesson at this rate.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.S. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Central District. Apply to—Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—ONE LARGE ROOM with board; suitable for married couple or bachelor. "Harting," Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Telephone No. K. 296.

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Apply to—
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A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER capable of taking entire charge of books, apply box 1441, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," stating previous employment and terms.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY TYPIST with experience in shorthand. Apply box 1440, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," stating experience and terms expected.

WANTED.—NAVAL ARCHITECT able to draw profiles and to make calculations for the construction of ships. Applications, accompanied with testimonials and stating the amount of wages expected, to be addressed to Brossard, Mopin & Co., King's Building Top Floor Hongkong.

WANTED FOR TIENTSIN.—NAVAL ARCHITECTS and able and experienced FOREMEN and OVERSEERS well trained in the construction of ships. Applications, accompanied with testimonials and stating the amount of wages expected, to be addressed to Messrs. Brossard Mopin & Co. Tientsin.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Glenshiel and Bungalow Nos. 140 and 141, The Peak. Apply to—Geo. P. LAMBERT.

FOR SALE.—\$2000.6 Hongkong GOLF CLUB DEBENTURES, will take \$900 Box No. 1437 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

THE BROWNLOW FILTER

British throughout for nearly 90 years—is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents—**MUSTARD & CO.,**
4, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone 1186.

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

4 1/4 % U. S. \$6,000,000,000
Closes in America 19th October.

Applications will be received by THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION up to 15th, October on the following terms:—

1 1/2 % on application
20 % " 2nd NOVEMBER.
20 % " 15th DECEMBER.
20 % " 16th JANUARY.
30 % " 30th JANUARY.

and loans will be granted against this security to enable purchasers to pay in instalments covering longer periods.

Particulars and forms on application.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1918.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

SUBJECT to confirmation by Shareholders at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on the 19th of October, 1918, a Final Dividend of Four per cent. (\$2.00) per share and a Bonus of Ten per cent. (\$5.00) per share have been declared on the working of the Company for the year ended the 30th of June, 1918.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1918.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all transactions of shares made for December Settlement will be negotiated on MONDAY, 23rd December, 1918, instead of FRIDAY, 27th December, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee:
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

Very Superior Old Pale

BRANDY.

BOTTLED IN FRANCE.

PER CASE: \$36.

SINGLE BOTTLES CAN BE HAD
\$3.25 PER BOT.

"GOLD SEAL"

CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof, Sanitary, Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear printed linoleum under equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to:
THE PACIFIC TRADING CO.
34, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone 2312.
Sole Agents for South China.

SPARKING MINERAL

PYERIS

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with spirits especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Tel. 436.

BRITISH MADE FILTERS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.

FILTERS: GLASS \$6.50 & \$7.50
EARTHENWARE \$10.00 \$13.50 & \$17.50
WATER BOTTLES: Two, Three, Four & Six Pints.
\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

THE PHARMACY

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES.

Why is it more advantageous to insure

Motor Cars or Cycles against accidents with the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.?

BECAUSE their policies offer advantages which are unobtainable elsewhere.

For rates & information apply to UNION TRADING CO., General Agents.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 15th day of Oct., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Unit Price.
1	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
2	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
3	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
4	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
5	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
6	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
7	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
8	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
9	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00
10	at Yau-mai	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$10.00	\$1.00

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RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2222. HONGKONG.

PHOTO XMAS CARDS.

We are now showing a series of dainty

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS.

depicting Chinese Life, Scenery
and Surroundings.

The series comprises a set of 12 pictures neatly

BOXED

Price \$3.50 Per Box.

SEND ONE HOME.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

PEARCE—On the 13th inst., at No. 106, The Peak, the wife of T. E. Pearce, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

THE APPROACH OF PEACE.

It is not too much to say that Hongkong was yesterday stirred to greater depths than it has been since the war began by the news that the German Government had accepted President Wilson's terms as the basis for a peace discussion and, best of all, had agreed to the demand for the evacuation of occupied territory as a preliminary condition. The news quickly circulated, and the general opinion was that the actual conclusion of peace could only be a matter of time. From the guarded nature of the American reply to the German peace overtures it was evident that the United States was not to be tricked into a false position by means of the specious character of the enemy's manoeuvre. We have before said that the manner of the German approach to the belligerents reflected a desire to sow the seeds of disunion between the Allies, and the using of the United States as a medium in that design. But President Wilson has proved himself too astute a statesman to be caught in any such trap as that, and so he very cleverly turned the tables on the Germans by not committing himself and by making it imperative for the enemy to play the next card. Actually, the Reply was not a Reply: it was an enquiry as to the exact meaning of the German move and request for proof that the enemy was in earnest. That was a distinctly diplomatic way of dealing with a ticklish question and one which must have given the Huns plenty of scope for hard thinking.

The first query put forward by President Wilson was very much to the point. He asked whether the German Government accepted the terms which he had laid down in his speeches and whether the request for a discussion rested on a desire to seek agreement upon the practical details of their application. The question was well put, for the German Note was certainly most ambiguous and non-committal on the point. It merely said that the German Government accepted President Wilson's programme "as a basis for peace negotiations." That was far too vague a phrase to be used when dealing with issues of such magnitude. The American President evidently doubted the good faith of the Germans in this peace move of theirs, and he threw that fact into prominence when he spoke of the necessity of the enemy withdrawing his forces from all invaded territory before entering into discussions and again when he sought to know whether the Chancellor, in putting forward the peace offer, was speaking merely for the Imperial authorities who have so far conducted the war. There were very awkward points for the Germans, and we can well believe that the Kaiser and his underlings found it a brain-racking task to answer them. If Germany wriggled in reply, it merely meant that the Allies would continue with fresh vigour the hammering of her armies; if she accepted President Wilson's implied condition, then it meant nothing short of surrender and the overthrow of the present Dynasty. In either case, the full defeat of the enemy could only be a matter of time, and the Huns have been well advised to abandon their foolish dreams before being called upon to suffer further humiliation and suffering.

The attitude of President Wilson was also the attitude of the Allies as a whole. Viscount Grey, whose long silence has led to some speculation as to his views on peace, made that quite clear when he said that we want to know where really the seat of power in Germany is and when he threw doubt on the sincerity of the new manoeuvre by pointing out that immediately after the Reichstag peace resolution the enemy concluded the infamous Brest and Bucharest Treaties because the military situation looked well for the Central Powers. Here we had the key to the whole situation. Germany is not seeking discussions because she has changed her heart and admits the error of her ways. She wants to stop the war simply because she sees defeat staring her in the face. That is why she has had, much against her will, to concede the essential requisites that she should first of all evacuate all occupied territory. Such a concession would not have been made had the Germans not been in a most desperate condition, and we can now well believe that the enemy has for a long time been in a worse plight than was generally imagined. The Allies have scored the first point in the peace move, but the concession made is only a preliminary one. Now the actual discussion has to come. But we have the comforting assurance that if agreement is made impossible, the military situation will have very materially changed in favour of the Entente Powers. Germany is beaten. She now acknowledges it. Final peace, based on complete victory for the Allies, cannot be long delayed.

Better Than Words.

It has been a cardinal creed with the Allies that deeds are better than words. They have pressed that point home with Germany on more than one occasion. Especially have they invited the German Government to put the doctrine into practice in connection with its professed anxiety to conclude an "honourable peace." The Allies' own faith in the formula has recently been demonstrated every day on the Western Front. We have won a wonderful series of victories in the main theatre and in that way have shown the world that action is far better than talk when it comes to really momentous issues. Allied opinion as a whole has been solidly inclined to the view that the object aimed at—the complete defeat of the enemy—could not be attained by verbal or written conversations. Victory on the field of battle was the only way in which a lasting peace could be secured. It is more costly, of course, but the vindication of great causes usually involves a heavy sacrifice, and for the betterment of humanity, the price has had to be paid. The Allied nations have been paying heavily during the past four years for the right to live, but at last they have been able to make some big entries on the credit side.

No Option.

During the past three months, the war news from France and Flanders has been a succession of Allied triumphs, continuous and growing in dimensions, with every passing day. During that period our armies have kept up a running series of offensives, and not once has the enemy had even a partial success to his credit. That has been a remarkable fact, demonstrating at the same time the completeness of Allied supremacy and the wonderful genius of those in charge of the operations. It has even become almost monotonous to read of the daily victories, which contrast very sharply with the situation as it was even as recently as March last. The question during the past few days has been as to how long the enemy could stand the pace. Recent telegrams have shown that our difficulty has been more a question of keeping up with the German retreat than anything else. When we had read of daily advances of from five to ten kilometres we could not help believing that it would not be many weeks before the Huns were cleared out of French territory altogether. As a result of the latest victories there was only a small slice of French soil left in enemy hands, and it became obvious that when that was given up it would only be a matter of time before the war was taken into German territory. Now we have the news that the enemy has agreed to the American requirement that no armistice proposal could for an instant be listened to while the Huns remained on German soil. The acceptance by the Germans of this initial requirement is a wise one, for, whether they agreed to it or not, they would have been bound out of France and Belgium. They have had no option in the matter, and so to-day they appear before the world as a vanquished Power.

U-Boats Again Active.

A new era of submarine activity seems to have again set in, for the past week has seen the torpedoing of several ships with the consequent heavy loss of life and a return to the old German methods of warfare—the shelling of the boats in which the unfortunate victims of U-boat atrocity are making a last bid for life. That Germany has reached a point of insanity absolutely embracing that form of madness which goes hand in glove with violence, is established beyond doubt, or she would never have again reverted to this U-boat frightfulness. If she had a grain of sense she would realise that this is the time to be humble and meek. She is seeking the best terms of peace she can get but is so weak-brained as to ignore the fact that she is only courting the anger of the Allies who have got her in a corner and will demand a terrible retribution. Anyhow she is conducting herself in this manner with her eyes open; and the fact that she is so carefully making out her last will and testament will have to be taken into account.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO KNOWS HOW TO SUFFER WILL ENJOY MUCH PEACE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the sinking of H.M.S. Hawk.

Optimist Divan.

For keeping an opium divan and for smoking opium, thirteen Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe. Inspector Davitt prosecuted. His Worship fined the keeper \$50 for keeping the divan, \$140 for having non-Government opium and \$50 for having drugs opium. Nine men were fined \$2 each and three others were fined \$3.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Marianas or south-eastern Luzon, direction unknown." The following telegram was received at 1 p.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, moving N.W."

A Doctor's Services.

Dr. N. Bradley, of the Church Missionary Society, who has spent a year doing Red Cross work in Russia in the Moscow district, has arrived in the Colony. During his stay in Russia, word was received that the French Government, through the Governor General of Tonkin, had awarded him the Chevalier d'Legion d'Honneur, for services in taking over the French Military Hospital in Pakhoi, and for his work on behalf of the Allied cause in publishing at his own expense a newspaper in the vernacular in the Pakhoi district. Associated with Dr. Bradley's name is that of the English Protestant Mission in Pakhoi.

Y. M. C. A. Procession.

The first of a series of advertising campaigns inaugurated by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. took place on Saturday night in the shape of a lantern procession. Headed by Inspectors Wong, Tape, Moon and C. S. M. Wong, and the Y.M.C.A. brass band, the procession toured the principal Chinese quarters of the town. It took a singular form, about 1,000 students participating. The various branches of the Association's activities were shown, such as athletics and the like. All those who took part in the procession carried a triangular lantern, the symbol of the Y.M.C.A.

Assaulted a Constable.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing a pipe and assaulting a constable. Sergeant Tallock said that the defendant hit the constable with the pipe, damaged his helmet and tore his uniform. Defendant pleaded guilty and said that he had a struggle with the constable and might have torn his jacket. His Worship fined defendant \$15, or one month's hard labour with another month's hard labour on the second charge. On the third charge, he was ordered to pay \$140 compensation, or, in default, one week's hard labour.

"Some" Legacy.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing an iron beam. A Chinese constable deposed that he saw a coolie carrying the iron beam, and the defendant was walking in front. They went to a marine dealer's store in Wing Wo Street. When they reached there, the defendant paid the coolie 15 cents. Defendant then went to the Kung Tai shop and asked them whether they would buy it or not. He (witness) asked the defendant where he got the iron beam, and, becoming suspicious, he brought the man to the station. The defendant said he took the iron beam because it was his father's property. His father died some time ago and left no will. His legacy was an iron beam and some cooking utensils. His father had a share in a dried salt fish shop. His father bought the iron beam for a man who was the owner of a fishing junk. Inspector Browne said that the defendant's father died two years ago. Defendant was fined \$3, or three weeks' hard labour.

LOCAL CRICKET.

C. R. C. v. Craighengower.

This friendly match was played on the Craighengower ground on Saturday, the scores being:—

Craighengower.	
T. Ford, l.b.w. b Wei Lee San	2
F. S. Thompson, c O. F. Lee, b Wei Lee San	5
M. H. Abbas, c Ohing, b Un	8
Hew Fan	6
D. Ramjahn, b Wei Lee San	8
B. Bass, c Liu, b Wei Lee San	18
O. Omar, c Woo, b G. Lee	2
W. Pitt, c and b Wei Lee San	8
A. Goldenberg, st. Ohing b Wei, Lee San	15
J. Swanson, not out	9
A. Hamid, b Wei Lee San	9
Extras	1
Total	63

O. M. R. W.	
Un Hew Fan	7 0 23 1
Wei Lee San	7 5 0 35 7
G. Lee	1 0 4 1

C. R. C.	
Ohing Chi, b Omar	6
G. Lee, run out	18
Un Hew Fan, b Omar	30
H. Ohing, c Omar, b Ford	3
J. Wong, c Abbas, b Ford	0
Wei Lee San, c Abbas, b Ford	1
Liu Yui Man, c Abbas, b Ford	1
O. F. Lee, c Hamid, b Ford	6
Cheng Wing Kue, b Omar	3
P. F. Woo, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	78

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Abbas	6 0 25 0
Omar	11 1 3 22 3
Ford	6 0 23 6

Navy. v. 88th Co. R.G.A.

Played at Happy Valley on the Nival ground, the visitors winning. Scores:—

Navy.	
Paymr. Holborn, c Roehr	7
Kelly, b Baines	16
Paymr. Robinson, run out	16
F. W. Carey, st. Sharman, b Baines	16
Pie. Brislin, c Colman, b Wickens	1
Sig. Ryder, c Sherman, b Wickens	0
L. S. Godfrey, not out	15
Pie. Stacey, c Drummond, b Wickens	4
Pie. Moriarty, b Baines	0
Pie. Woodfine, b Baines	0
Sgt. House, b Baines	0
Simpson, b Baines	0
Extras	2
Total	61

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Baines	11 2 19 6
Wickens	7 1 23 3

88th Company R.G.A.	
Gr. Sharman, c Woodfine, b Ryder	8
Gr. Colman, c Holborn, b Godfrey	0
Br. Drummond, not out	42
Maj. Roche-Kelly, b Ryder	21
Gr. Baines, b Godfrey	21
Oliver, b Godfrey	31
Haskings, b Godfrey	4
Drabbling, b Godfrey	2
Wickens, b Robinson	2
Atkinson, c Holborn, b Godfrey	1
Hudson, b Godfrey	0
Extras	4
Total	88

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Godfrey	13 2 36 7
Ryder	6 1 16 2
Robinson	7 0 32 1

A Satisfactory Visit.

Mr. W. A. Higinbotham, Superintendent of Foreign Agencies of the San Life of Canada, who has spent about a month in the Colony, is leaving to-morrow for Manila, on a further tour of inspection on behalf of the Company. Mr. Higinbotham expressed his entire satisfaction with the progress of the San Life of Canada Agency as well as his pleasure at meeting old acquaintances and making new friends. He will be back in about a month and then proceed home via Shanghai, Japan, and Honolulu, which places he will inspect officially en route.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Saturday last actually opened the football season proper at the Happy Valley, when several clubs played friendly matches in anticipation of the coming season. All three grounds were engaged, but the best match of the three was that on the Navy Ground where a rather weak Navy XI lost to H. M. S.—by 2 goals to 1 after a very strenuous game.

Several well-known players were missing from the Navy XI but the team was, however, fairly representative, and the ship's team are to be congratulated on the result of the match, which at times was very exciting. The Navy started weakly for despite one or two good bursts by McNiven and Luxon, the ship's team quickly took charge of the game, and scored 2 goals in quick succession, through Frampton and Beck, Crocker the Navy goalies having no chance with either the ship team (turning over with a 2 goal lead. The Navy in the second half warmed to their work, and with the backs playing a steady game the forwards made things very warm for the ship defence, which however held strong, until McNiven snatched up a good chance and scored about 10 minutes from the end. The defences proved superior to the attacks from now on, and the ship retired winners of a fine opening game by 2 to 1.

Particular interest was centred in the game with a view to forming an opinion of the Navy's strength for the coming season, and in the Navy team the members of last year's team, Crocker Smith, McNiven and Luxon were ever prominent and Bassett, left-half, should be persevered with. Warren, left-back, was distinctly good and will be a useful player in the coming season possessing weight and good judgment.

The ship's team were strangers to Hongkong, but several will represent the Navy XI, during their stay here, in League matches. The goalie was safe, the left full-back steady, and the right full-back, the Captain of the team, a finished player. The halves were steady, one or two of the forwards were a trifle weak in accepting openings, but this does not refer to the centre forward and inside right who played sparkling football.

The Club fielded a very disappointing side in their friendly practice with the 88th Coy. and the result a pointless draw was a correct representation of a very uninteresting game. Both teams played very raggedly, and the result on the Club side was easily in a class by himself. W. Hamilton, a Knight and Basmussen formerly of Kowloon, made very promising debuts in the Club Colours, and will be very useful when combined with some of the regular Club members. E. W. Hamilton who responded to an emergency call in goal for the Club, was very safe and treated the 88th's best efforts with amusing sang froid. There were many strange faces in the 88th's boys team, which shaped much below last year's form.

The Staffs and Department's and 87th Coy also indulged in a preliminary canter on the military ground, but the game was also very ragged, none of the players appearing to be comfortable and the 88th victory of 1 goal to nil might have easily been reversed if the Staffs had picked up their chances.

There was evidence of the interest being taken in soccer this season by the large crowds at the Valley watching the various games, the Navy game in particular attracting quite a large crowd which remained until the end. On Saturday next the League season proper commences when the following 2nd Division matches are down for decision also the referees appointed for the games:—

St. Joseph's Coll. v. Kowloon Club Ground, 4.30 p.m., Mr. F. Wright; South China v. 88th Coy. Military Ground, 4.30 p.m., Mr. J. Byrne; 88th Coy. v. Staff Deps. Club Ground, 3 p.m., Mr. W. Loach; Royal Navy (B) v. 87th Co. R.A. Navy Ground, 4.30 p.m., Mr. T. Tucker.

POSTMAN v. TRAM CONDUCTOR.

Trouble Over a Fare.

A coolie employed at the General Post Office was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with assaulting a tram conductor. Sergeant Marks prosecuted and Mr. A. Courne appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Co.

The conductor in giving evidence said that the defendant boarded the car at Causeway Bay. He asked him for his fare, and the defendant refused to pay, on the grounds that he was a postman. As he was in mufti, the conductor told him to pay his fare. Defendant tendered a five-cent piece and a ticket was given to him which he (defendant) kept in his pocket. When witness came again defendant asked for a ticket as he denied having received it. A quarrel ensued and defendant attempted to strike him. The defendant aimed a blow at him, which he dodged. He tried to pacify the defendant. When the tram arrived at its destination the defendant got off. When the tram returned to the Central Market defendant and three others assailed the conductor. A ticket inspector came on the scene and intervened. A European Sergeant arrested the defendant. At the time several passengers signified their intentions to act as witnesses to the assault by giving their names to the conductor.

A Chinese passenger gave evidence and said he saw three men assaulting the conductor. Defendant said he was alone at the time, and said that the conductor assaulted him first. His Worship said that postmen were to be blamed. They would try to travel free on trams and naturally the trouble would commence with the conductor who would ask for their fares. He fined the defendant \$10 or one month's hard labour, and bound him over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of \$160.

THE GIRL WHO SHINES.

A Secret of Feminine Charm.

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor, with long experience of family practice, said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty: she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the anæmic ones are always thin and sallow. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood; and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Essex Street, London, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Plain Talks to Women." Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere; also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.10, from the above address.

Stolen Trousers.

For stealing a pair of trousers at Hingpo, a Chinese was sentenced at the Police Court this morning, by Mr. Wolfe, to two months' hard labour. Defendant said he picked up the trousers in the gutter. He admitted the charge.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY REPLIES TO AMERICA.

Willing to Evacuate Occupied Territory.

London, Oct. 11.
The following message was published by the Hongkong Bulletin last evening:
Berlin, by the Trans-Oceanic Wireless, Oct. 13, 7.30 a.m.
The German answer to the American Note was sent off on Saturday, Oct. 12, at noon.

The Note runs as follows:—

"In reply to the question of the President of the United States of America the German Government hereby declares that the German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8th and in his subsequent addresses, on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into a discussion would only be to agree upon the practical details of the application of peace terms. The German Government believes that the Governments of the Powers associated with the Government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address.

"The German Government, in accord with the Austro-Hungarian Government, with the purpose of bringing about an Armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the proposition of the President in regard to evacuation.

"The German Government suggests that the President [The rest of the text is mutilated.]

Turkey Approaches America.

London, Oct. 11.
Reuter learns that there is reason to believe that Turkey has approached President Wilson with a view to peace.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, Oct. 10.
Mr. Barnes, presiding at Viscount Grey's meeting, and speaking as the representative of British Labour, said Prussian militarism having decided to submit the destinies of mankind to arbitration, the physical contest of the war must proceed to its inevitable, right conclusion. That was not jingoism. We did not wish to crush the German people. We were warring against the system which debased the German nation. A League of Nations was our main war aim. If the war ended without it Democracy was lost.

Viscount Grey's pronouncement on a League of Nations is unanimously approved.

The "Daily Telegraph" referring to the criticisms of Allied Governments, does not devote much thought to the League. It points out that Ministers are fully occupied with the war, but the Prime Minister has very strongly declared that he is a believer in the project. Lord Curzon made a considered statement on behalf of the Government favouring a League, while the "Daily Telegraph" believes that Lord Robert Cecil has declared he will join no Government opposed to the realisation of this ideal. There have been many utterances by Ministers and political leaders to the same effect. The "Daily Mail" says: Viscount Grey did well to emphasise that the League is not a substitute for victory. It says the present great alliance is the germ of the League. There is no reason why the alliance should not devise machinery against malefactors.

MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

London, Oct. 10.
The British Armies since August 8th have engaged and defeated more than eighty German divisions, many two or three times over, culminating in the great blow of October 8th, from which they have difficulty in recovering. The number of German divisions on the West Front is now reduced to 153, also seven Austrian.

The Germans have withdrawn large numbers of troops from Finland and Poland. All danger to the Murman railway and coast is removed.

The situation of the Czech-Slovak troops, however, remains serious. It is hoped that the new All-Russian Government which is established at Ufa will be able to co-ordinate the effort of those Russians who are co-operating with the Czechs. The situation both in Poland and Ukraine is menacing for the Germans, owing to growing hostility of the people and inadequate German forces in occupation. The enemy's position in Russia is also more difficult, having been profoundly altered by the Bulgarian defection and the Allies' successes on the West Front. It is true she is firmly established in the Crimea, but the hostility of the population in South Russia menaces her communications.

As regards the Balkans it is reported that General Mackensen has an Austro-German army concentrated at Nish. The Allied advance in this theatre is confronted with considerable difficulties owing to the great length of the communications, badness of roads and congestion of Bulgarian troops and transport.

The enemy has withdrawn from his advanced position on the Tabriz-Kasvin road and as it is understood he has withdrawn a large number of troops from Caucasus to Constantinople all further danger to our communications between Bagdad and the Caspian Sea is removed. The Turks are also reported to be withdrawing troops from Persia to Mesopotamia in fear of a British advance up the Tigris.

In Palestine the Allies now occupy the line Damascus-Rayak-Beirut-Rayak, this important place being the railroad of the standard gauge line to Aleppo. The Turks are reported to have evacuated the whole country south of Hama. We are now operating five hundred miles from our main base in Egypt and about 150 miles from our railroad in Palestine. The country is denuded of our supplies, hence the maintenance of a large force is very difficult.

The enemy in East Africa is now moving towards the northern end of Lake Nyassa. We are endeavouring to intercept him. It is believed that von Lettow is trying to reach Tabora.

MORE BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS.

London, Oct. 10.
The Press Bureau reports: The Independent Force on the morning of October 9th heavily bombed Metzsalon railways and directly hit two trains. Nineteen hits were scored on workshops, sidings and railway lines. All our machines returned.

London, Oct. 11.
The Press Bureau reports: The Independent Force on the night of Oct. 9th heavily attacked railways at Metzsalon, Metzsalon and Thionville and aerodromes at Frescaty and Morhange. Good results were obtained at Metzsalon. Five direct hits were obtained at Metzsalon railway and a fire caused. Two direct hits were scored on Thionville railway and four on Karlsruhe works. A total of twenty and a half tons of bombs was dropped. We again heavily attacked Metzsalon to-day. Five direct hits were obtained on the railway triangle and one on the bridge over the railway. No machines are missing.

(Continued on Page 10)

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Opening of New Grounds.

The Kowloon Cricket Club, in opening its new grounds, rivals any other sporting Clubs in the Colony for the facilities it affords its members in the various branches of sport. Their new acquisition has resulted in the provision of two hard court tennis grounds and ample turf for grass courts and bowling rinks. Formerly when the whole ground was monopolised for cricket those who did not participate in this game had to stand by. Now tennis, bowls and cricket can be played. Just what the facilities afforded to the members mean can best be judged by the fact that on Saturday all these games were in progress. At tennis, teams selected by Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Mr. E. Abraham opposed one another, whilst at bowls the Kowloon Cricket Club had as rivals the Kowloon Bowling Green Club. The ceremony of opening the grounds was timed at 3.30, but long before that hour vast numbers of members had gathered together. The League Cricket match between the Club and the R. E. was stopped for some time so as to afford the players a chance to witness the opening ceremony.

Mr. L. J. Blackburn, Secretary of the Club called upon Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Vice President, to declare the grounds open.

Mr. Lindsell in declaring the grounds open said he was very sorry that Dr. Forsyth could not be present that afternoon, but at the same time it was a great pleasure for him to declare the grounds open and to welcome all the visitors. The old ground had been found too small to accommodate all the games, but on the new ground they could play tennis and lawn bowls, which would appeal to a large section. He thought he ought to mention the name of Mr. Richmond, who had been largely responsible for the success of the new ground, particularly the hard courts. There was also the Committee headed by Mr. Robinson and they should be congratulated on the success of their efforts. He welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Club and declared the new ground open.

After photographs had been taken the play of the afternoon commenced and proved very enjoyable. A very busy scene was presented and the lively interest evinced in the various games augurs well for the use of the new grounds.

Tennis.

In the tennis match Mr. Abraham's team defeated Mr. Lindsell's team, the scores being 57 to 42. The details follow:—

Lindsell and Manley beat Abraham and Crook 6-5; best Jewsbury and Allan 9-2; best Talip and Brown 8-3.

Railton and Davison lost to Abraham and Crook 5-8; lost to Jewsbury and Allan 5-8; lost to Talip and Brown 1-10.

Avenell and Harridge lost to Abraham and Crook 3-8; lost to Jewsbury and Allan 3-8; lost to Talip and Brown 2-9.

Lawn Bowls.

The Lawn Bowls matches resulted as follows, the matches being played for spoons and War Bond Tickets as prizes:—

K. C. O.—Richmond, Jack, Gibson and Garrard 20; McCubbin, D. J. Mackenzie, May and Pile 11; Robertson, Hyde, Parkes and Owens 15.

Bowling Club.—Smyth, Coleman, Muir and Atkinson 20; Shaw, Dixon, Johnstone and Gray 30; Simpson, Blair, Keith and Molvor 23.

Cricket.

A cricket league match was played between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Royal Engineers, the result being an easy win for the former. The scores are as follows.

R. E.
Capt. Wahl, b. Taylor... 25
2nd Cpl. Batten, b. Overy... 2
L/C. Lawrence, l. h. w., b. Taylor... 0
Cpl. Parcell, b. Taylor... 0
Spr. Parnell, b. Pestonji... 0
Sergt. Heath, run out... 0
2nd Cpl. Millard, run out... 0

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MORE HOWLERS.

Nature as she is Observed.

A nature-study and biology teacher somewhere in America sends to the *Nature Study Review* (Ithaca, N.Y.) the following basket of jewels culled from her pupils regarding their observations and conclusions in the domain of nature:—

"Organic matter is when you have something the matter with your organs."

"Five devices by which seeds are scattered are wind, water, explosion, torn up, taken out, and thrown away."

"The peculiarities of an insect are some of them bring diseases, others destroy food, suck the blood, spoil the flowers, lay eggs, and kill babies."

"The grasshopper, when he walks, he either jumps or hops."

"The jaws of a grasshopper moves east and west."

"A larva is an unfinished animal."

"The flower is to show what a plant can do."

Opl. Hooper, c. Taylor, b. Pestonji... 1
S.S. Charters, b. Overy... 4
P.M.S. White, c. Edwards, b. Pestonji... 2
Spr. Cooley... 2
Extras... 5

Total... 53

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Pestonji... 11 1 24 3
Taylor... 7 1 12 3
Overy... 4 1 12 2

K.C.C.!

J. H. Mead, c. Wahl, b. Pascall... 9
F. Wheeler, b. Pascall... 0
A. de Sores, l. h. w., b. Heath... 18
L. E. S. Hodge, c. Charters, b. Heath... 25
K. Macaskill, b. White... 16
F. J. Robinson, c. Lawrence, b. Hooper... 16
O. J. Stapleton, c. Wahl, b. Pascall... 23
H. H. Taylor, not out... 28
E. J. Edwards, b. Lawrence... 8
R. Pestonji, not out... 10
H. Overy, run out... 1

Extras... 20

Tota... 168

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Parnell... 5 0 23 0
Pascall... 10 0 25 3
Heath... 5 0 20 2
White... 8 0 25 1
Hooper... 3 0 18 1
Lawrence... 6 0 27 1
Waller... 4 0 2 1

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. T' would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY, 23, Queen's Road, Central.

A QUEEN'S ROAD INCIDENT.

Sequel at the Police Court.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with snatching \$63 from another Chinese. Sergt. Willis prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

The complainant, who is a comprador in Messrs. Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., said at about 2 p.m. yesterday he was in Queen's Road, when someone pushed him from behind. The 'push' was crowded, and he felt his pockets for the money he had, and found it was missing. He saw the defendant picking it out of his pocket, so he caught him. As soon as the defendant had the money he passed it on to a second man who was not arrested. Witness then handed the defendant to a policeman.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almeida witness said he could recognise the defendant by his coat. He had also seen the defendant's face. His (witness) friend did not see the money being snatched. The defendant had a bottle of eucalyptus oil in his hand.

Defendant in the box said he came to Hongkong on Saturday by train. He was watching something going on in a shop when the complainant came up and said "This is the man; I recognise him by his coat." He was then seized and complainant said to him: "You stole my bundle of notes." Defendant denied stealing and asked complainant a search him. At that time he had a \$10 in his right hand pocket and three dollar notes in his left pocket. He had some small coins in his pockets also.

Cross-examined by Sergt. Willis defendant said he was banished from Hongkong before. His Worship discharged the defendant on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

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	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,340	[SATUR., 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.]
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	[SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.]
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	[SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Yokohama Maru T. 7,000	[FRIDAY, 18th Oct., SATURDAY, 25th Oct., TUESDAY, 19th Oct.]

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan ... A. E. Hodgkins ... TUES., 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 22nd Oct. at 1 p.m.Arrivals and Departures to the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 15th Oct. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Yusang	Thurs., 17th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yusang	Fri., 25th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but is expected to be resumed in a month with Electric Light and Fans, and a crew of fully qualified Surgeons.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The S.S. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a crew of fully qualified Surgeons.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer bearing up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dana. TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weixian and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.
ESTABLISHED—1841.HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$35,000,000.
LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.6, Haymarket, S. W.
11, Elbury Street, S. W.Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Indian Control of Shipping.

It has been reported that the Indian Government had issued regulations imposing restrictions on the charter and use of foreign vessels. The head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received a despatch from its Bombay office stating that the regulation issued by the Indian authorities are apparently designed only to prevent exorbitant profits being made by chartering foreign vessels. On August 16 the Shipping Controller issued an order requiring foreign vessels to submit particulars of cargo, freight, route, and the terms of charter contract in connection with applications for clearance permits. The despatch adds that though it is necessary for the N.Y.K. steamers, like other vessels, to go through this procedure, they are under no restrictions.

The Port of London.

In view of the necessity for providing further accommodation near the City, the Port of London Authority has adopted for execution after the war an extension scheme of considerable importance at the Surrey Commercial Docks. It is proposed that the South Dock which adjoins the Greenland Dock of that system, and which has an existing water area of some six acres, shall be enlarged and deepened, so as to offer a total of about 16½ acres with a depth of 29-ft. Additional quay space to be provided will bring to total up to 4,929 lineal feet, and 195,300 square feet of single storey sheds will be erected. A passage 80-ft wide is to give access from the Greenland Dock, and vessels up to 450 ft in length, entering from the river by the Greenland Dock entrance, will be able to use any part of the South Dock. An incidental advantage of the extension will be to provide direct access to the Surrey Canal from the South Dock.

Repair Yards.

A highly important work in maintaining the number of ships afloat is that done in the repair yards in Great Britain. From August 3, 1917, to April 25, 1918, these yards have repaired and restored 5,367 ships, representing an aggregate gross tonnage of 19,150,000 tons to service. This gives a weekly average of 414,103 tons gross. As much as 2,120,360 tons gross of shipping have been in hand during one week, of which during the week more than half-a-million tons were restored to service. The amount restored in one week has reached 598,000 tons gross. Five ships, each over 20,000 tons, have left the yards ready for service in a single week. Although Great Britain's accommodation for ship repairs is the best in the world, it is none too plentiful. Not a stroke of work is done on a vessel in dock that can be done afloat. In the case of a severely damaged hull, which will take a considerable time to restore to floating conditions, the other repairs are proceeded with, so that when the ship can float she is immediately ready for service. In all cases labour and material are economised to the fullest extent only work of an imperative necessity to fit a ship for sea being carried out.

Norwegian Shipbuilding.

With these latent possibilities we must be justified in anticipating that Norway's industrial expansion will continue to make strong progress in such a way that its exports will be a factor that must be reckoned with in world trade. These words comprise the concluding sentence to an article dealing with Norway's industrial development since 1850, which appears in the "Norwegian Trade Review." Particular attention is made to the growth and activity of the Norwegian export trades, and naturally the shipbuilding trade comes under review. Despite the difficult conditions and the many obstacles Norwegian shipbuilding has to contend with, we are informed, "it has made rapid headway during the war, thanks to the unprecedented freight rate, and the great dearth of tonnage. New shipyards have been constructed and old ones extended, up-to-date machines and implements have been procured, and working methods improved and modernised. When these new yards have got in full working order, Norwegian shipbuilding activity will have been extended to double its pre-war output. The war has to some extent entailed a reconstruction of shipbuilding, having greatly stimulated the construction of wooden ships and considerable numbers of lighters are also now being built of reinforced concrete."

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS NAME CONDITIONS.

POSSIBLE SEPARATE ACTION BY AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

London, October 11.

A German wireless message says the American Reply to the German peace step has been received. The Reichstag sits on the 16th inst.

Basle, October 12.

The *Frankfurt Gazette* says Germany's Reply to President Wilson has been drafted in principle and will probably be despatched on Saturday evening. It is believed that it adheres to President Wilson's demands.

Far-Reaching Advances.

Copenhagen, October 12.

The Berlin semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* says the answer to President Wilson's Note is finished and will be handed to Switzerland to-morrow and simultaneously published. The journal understands the answer makes far-reaching advances and it is hoped that the discussions between Germany and President Wilson will result in a durable peace for the whole world.

Turkey and Austria May Take Separate Action.

London, October 11.

Reuter learns authoritatively that Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they may be compelled to take separate action if Germany, in concert with her Allies, is unable to come to terms with the Entente Powers.

Militarism Ended.

London, October 11.

A German official wireless message says Herr Erzberger, in an interview, declared that the new Government's first steps had been to subordinate military power to civil control. The War Minister, General von Stein, and two Commanding Generals who were considered to embody Militarism, have been removed, while the Commanding Generals in the interior have been ordered to submit their decisions to the local civil authorities. Militarism in Germany is ended forever.

Will the Kaiser Abdicate?

London, October 11.

So far there has been practically no German newspaper comment on President Wilson's reply, but there are indications that President Wilson's query regarding who is really ruling Germany is forcing a big issue on Berlin.

It may be a mere coincidence that the rumors of the Kaiser's intended abdication should synchronise with the summoning of a council of German Monarchs, but if the Emperor intends to abdicate such a council will be almost a necessary preliminary. The important and well-informed *Centralist* newspaper *Germania* in this connection makes a significant observation, saying "Nothing is more uncertain at this moment than the future of the House of Hapsburg and also of another House."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* inquires if the demanded evacuations include the Eastern occupied territories. It alleges that Poland has requested the continuance of occupation and says "doubtless the Baltic Provinces will do the same."

As regarded the Erzberger interview, wherein it was emphatically declared that militarism was for ever removed from Germany and had been supplanted by civilian control, it may be pointed out that Herr Erzberger and his associates consequently must assume direct responsibility for the Leinster crime and all similar ruthlessness in future.

Herr Harden, in an interview, speaks of the coming of "a new Germany, which will do penance for its own wrongs, but not for the sins of the few."

Swedish comment on President Wilson's Reply is hopeful that it will force the issue on Germany, ending in peace. M. Branting dwells on the necessity of the new German Government facing the issue involved in President Wilson's aforementioned query.

Some German "Conditions."

Amsterdam, October 12.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* answers President Wilson's questions, saying the Government and the Reichstag have unrestrictedly accepted President Wilson's entire programme as a basis for peace, and the aim of further deliberations is to reach a compromise upon practical details. It declares that the evacuations demanded are not impossible, providing it is guaranteed that Belgium shall not again become a theatre of war.

The *Germania* believes that peace is dawning, but declares that "Germany's possessions must be guaranteed to us."

The *Tagblatt* says it must be made absolutely clear that the old and new authorities are agreed in every step taken.

Vorwarts regards the prospects of peace as favourable, but warns against impatient expectations.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says more was not expected. Both sides have adopted a more appropriate and business-like tone.

Sir Douglas Haig Warns the Troops.

Paris, October 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on the 7th inst. issued an Army Order drawing the attention of all officers and men to the circulation of false rumours to the effect that peace was at hand, with the evident object of discouraging the troops and to divert them from their great task of overthrowing their enemies. Sir Douglas Haig urged the troops to realise that now more than ever it is necessary to concentrate their energies on the great goal which all hope to reach, namely the attainment in the near future of a decisive and happy result.

Bulgarian Commander Recalled.

Amsterdam, October 11.

A message from Sofia says General Jekoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, who is receiving medical treatment at Vienna, has been recalled to Sofia.

Hungarian Premier Resigns.

Paris, October 11.

A Vienna message says the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, has resigned.

Justice and Mercy.

New York, October 12.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, in a significant speech, declared that strict justice and the common good must be the underlying motives of those charged with drafting the Peace Treaty. Stern justice must be tempered with mercy, but the authors of the frightful wrongs committed should not be forgotten when balancing the account, because mercy which destroys justice is as unchristian as stern justice without mercy.

The Brutish Germans.

London, October 11.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech in London, said our enemies were attempting to change the Constitution, but appeared to have no notion that what we wanted was not so much a change in the German form of Government as a change in the hearts by which that Government is directed. Judging by their acts, the Germans had not shown the least sign of an improved disposition. "Brutes they were when they began the war and, as far as we can judge, brutes they remain."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to denounce the torpedoing of the Irish packet-boat *Leinster* and German cruelties to civilians and war prisoners. He declared that German policy might be directed by a small caste, but it was incredible that such crimes should be repeatedly committed if the German people did not approve the policy—(Loud cheers).

Mr. Balfour added that it was difficult to measure epithets in connection with the *Leinster* crime. The *Leinster* was crammed with men, women and children and was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight. She was carrying no military stores and serving no military end. It was pure barbarism, pure frightfulness—(Hear, hear).

The Question of the Colonies.

London, October 11.

Lord Leverhulme, speaking in Trafalgar Square at a "Feed the Guns" demonstration, said we were at a point in the war where our greatest strength was required. If Germany thought our money was exhausted she would never talk of peace. Lord Leverhulme said he believed that when the Germans answered President Wilson they would say "Yes, but give us our Colonies back." They would not be the first people who had asked for their stakes back when they had lost them. They staked their Colonies on the issue of the war and lost them, and they had a ten to one chance, knowing that our Colonies were ten or a hundred times more valuable than their little strips. They cannot have them back, not a single one—(Cheers).

Serbia's Needs.

London, October 11.

The Serbian Premier interviewed by Reuter said Serbia needed a very slight rectification of her frontier to safeguard the railways to Rumania and Salonica, but Serbia and the other Balkan States were willing to forgive the Bulgars for oppressing their peoples.

Viscount Grey's Speech.

London, October 11.

The *Daily News* says:—Viscount Grey has voiced the unhesitating endorsement of every element of sober opinion in this country on President Wilson's historic definitions of the purposes of the war and the conditions of peace.

The *Times* says:—No public man not in office could have spoken more authoritatively or with a better right to interpret national thought and feeling than Viscount Grey. The speech has lifted the League of Nations ideal to a level whereon it is essential it should be kept. With his treatment of the fiscal issue and disarmament we fully agree. Viscount Grey has made it clear that Germany must give convincing proof that the doctrine of force has been exorcised before she is admitted to the League, and the temper of the audience showed that there must be no weakness on this point.

General Ludendorff Wanted in Berlin.

London, October 9.

General von Ludendorff has to day been summoned to Berlin. What Germany Offered Bulgaria.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:—It transpires that Germany on October 23 offered Bulgaria the entire Dobruja as a last desperate effort to prevent her defection. Sofia officially explains that the offer could not have saved the hopeless situation on the Macedonian front.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

London, October 12.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allies continue to progress northwards. The Serbians came in contact south of Nish with big German forces, including Alpine Corps units. After heavy fighting the Serbians reached the River Topica, fifteen kilometres south of Nish, capturing prisoners and three guns. French forces occupied Prishtina and advanced far beyond in pursuit of the enemy fleeing towards Mitrovica.

In Albania the Austrians are retreating rapidly and are closely followed.

German Legation Leaves Bulgaria.

London, October 12.

A French wireless message says:—The last German soldier left Sofia on Thursday and at the same time the German Legation left the Capital.

Cetnopolok Captured.

London, October 12.

A French wireless message states:—In Serbia the Allies have continued their advance and have reached the Belchenitz massif. On the right bank of the Morava, Serbian cavalry have taken Cetnopolok and numerous German prisoners.

Allied Officers Meet Bulgarian Minister.

Lyons, October 12.

A French wireless message states:—At Sofia a meeting has taken place between the Bulgarian Minister of Ways and Communications and General Lukoff (Serbian), Colonel Groussot (French) and two British officers. Questions affecting communications, telegraphs, telephones and occupation of strategic points were discussed. They also discussed the occupation of Igouchoff and Kustendil. Three Divisions of Bulgarian soldiers may be maintained.

THE U.S. LIBERTY LOAN.

London, October 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says President Wilson, in a statement on the Fourth Liberty Loan, said:—Recent events have enhanced and not lessened the importance of the Loan, which I hope will be greatly over-subscribed. A single day's relaxation in our effort would be tragically damaging to ourselves and the rest of the world. The time is critical and the response must be complete.

THE FLEMISH COAST.

No German Aeroplanes or Warships.

London, October 11.

Reuter learns that the latest reconnaissance shows that the Germans have nothing afloat and nothing in the air along the Flemish Coast.

They are now engaged in blocking the harbours at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, October 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, writing on October 2, says the War Office announces that cavalry and infantry are pursuing the enemy from Zoya towards Bankaki, capturing Iorakai and Jolomin. Troops reached Weigevinsk.

Mine-sweepers have cleared the Zoya River.

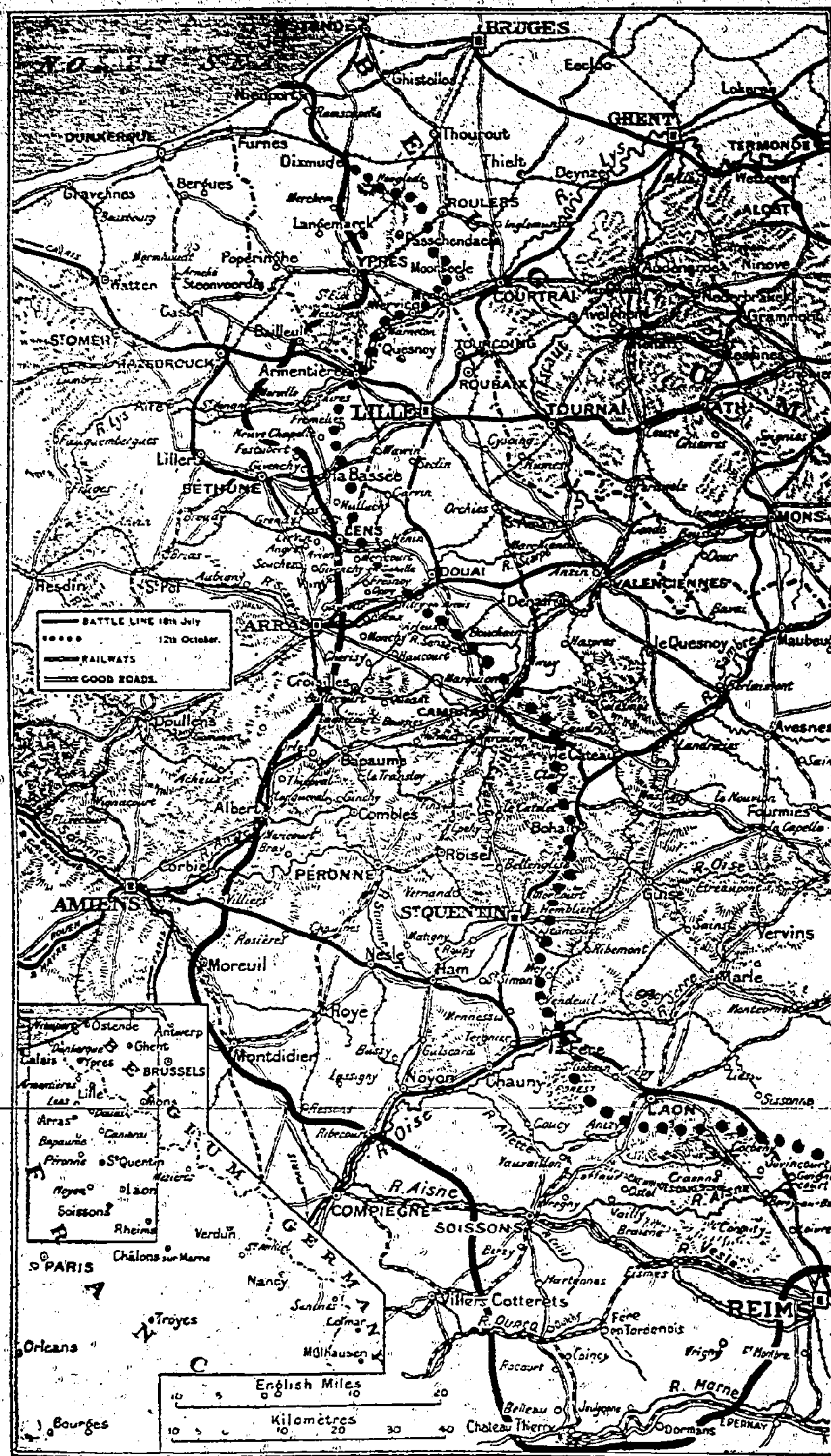
PRISONERS OF WAR.

Britain To Take Steps Against Germany.

London, October 12.

Reuter learns that the Government is taking immediate steps as regards the treatment of British prisoners of war by Germany.

THE GERMAN RETREAT IN FRANCE.



The magnificent Allied thrust on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front is illustrated by the above map. The black line indicates the extent of the German offensive in the spring, while the dotted line shows the Allied advance up to Friday last, since when there have been further substantial gains.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Bright Variety Company.

A large number of people gathered at the Victoria Theatre last night and were treated to such a bright and engaging show that there is no doubt good houses will be the order at this popular place of entertainment during the stay of Mr. M. O. Theresens and his two charming lady helpers. This gifted entertainer immediately holds the attention of his audience with a series of card and other tricks which are wonderfully performed and completely mystify the audience, especially that trick where he coaxes a \$10 bill from a lemon. This is something new in Hongkong, and for all who like variety entertainment a visit to the Victoria will give considerable pleasure. Not the least interesting part of the show were the capital dances which were performed. These were of a very high-class order, executed in such a charming style that once seeing them is not sufficient.

In addition to this capital fare that exceptionally fine picture "M'liss," from one of Rex Hart's stories, was screened and through the whole of the five parts was very engaging. Patrons of the Victoria are reminded that to-night a splendid film "Over the Hill," in which Gladys Hulette is appearing, will be shown.

"ONLY A COOLIE."

Shanghai Heartlessness.

The following appears in the *Peking Daily News*:—One of the most appalling manifestations of Shanghai heartlessness was reported to this office to-day by an eye witness who stated that he had waited in vain for either the police or other newspapers to which he first reported it, to take the matter up.

It happened last Friday at noon when the driver of a motor-car drove up Nanking Road near the Palace Hotel so carelessly and so near the curb that a Chinese who had started to cross the street was knocked down and rolled in the roadway.

The driver of the car who was a foreigner, stopped and came back to see, perhaps to gloat over his victim. "Oh! He's only a coolie," was his remark with a manifest air of relief.

"Won't you take him to the hospital? Was the query of a bystander."

Too Bloody for Car.

"What—take him to the hospital? Why he would get blood all over my car," was the driver's reply. "Let the police look after that. A dollar will square him," and opening the clenched hand of the unconscious Chinese, he pushed a dollar into his palm and closed the fingers about it.

The man was bleeding from a wound in the back of the head and a strip of scalp two inches long and as many wide hung down into the dirt of the roadway. Then came up a Chinese policeman and a Sikh who untied the belt of the wounded man and twisted it around his head after clapping the flap of scalp back into place. He was put into a ricksha propped up with his head rolling back on the cover and sent away to the hospital.

The owner of the motor after snarling at the bystander who ventured to suggest that HIS motor should be used as an ambulance, drove proudly away. Perhaps he was regretting the dollar he had left in the fist of the wounded man.

Name and Number Known.

The injured man is believed to be the servant of one who addressed a letter to a morning paper on the subject and if he will send his address to this office efforts will be made to get justice for the injured man. He is a "coolie" or not. The number of the car and the name of the owner are in this office and will be published unless he shows a more humanitarian frame of mind before to-morrow's issue is in press.

The great question is, how long will the respectable and humane motorists of Shanghai let people like this put them in jeopardy? Also how long will this Municipality be without proper provisions against the motor speed fiends?—S. G.

THE "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

Packed
Specially
for the
Eastern
Market.



In
air-tight
tins of
50
Cigarettes.



GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker
without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 15th October, 1918,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
270 pieces White and Coloured
Silks.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918, commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"
Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 10'

Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.
N.B. The above have been
salved from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

G. P. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR."

30th November, 1918.

A Ladies' stall will again be
arranged in connection with
St. Andrew's Fair, and all
Scottish Women willing to assist
are invited to attend a meeting
to be held at the Hongkong
Hotel on TUESDAY the 15th
inst., at 11.30 a.m.

ALICE DYER.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1918.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST,
HONGKONG.

ALL Departments of the above
are now Open after extensive
repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms,
Billiard Room (two tables),
Restaurant, Concert Hall and
Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33
Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormi-
tories.

All men of the Mercantile
Marine, H.M. Navy and Army
are welcome to use the Institute.
Managers—MRS. ALLEN.
REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Acting-Chaplain and Secretary.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 125.

Seats for Shell Girls.

It is announced in the Gazette
that an Order has been made,
and will come into force on
August 1, requiring the provision
of sitting facilities for all female
workers employed on any process
in tanning or machining shells or
shell bodies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

U. S. TROOPS DROWNED IN COLLISION.

London, Oct. 11.
The Admiralty states that at 11 a.m. on Oct. 8 the
armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collided with the steam-
ship Kashmir. Both were carrying American troops. The
weather was very bad and the two ships drifted apart
and soon lost sight of each other. The destroyer Mounsey
was summoned by wireless and by skilful handling took off
27 officers, 239 of the crew, 1,300 United States military
ratings, and 30 French sailors and landed them at a north
Irish port. The Otranto drifted ashore at Islay Island and
became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors were picked up
at Islay. It is feared that the drowned are as follows:—
335 U.S. military ranks and ratings, 11 officers and 85 of the
crew. The Kashmir landed troops at a Scottish port with-
out casualty. The survivors from the Otranto have arrived
in London. A state of fog and gale prevailed at the time
of collision. A wave, hung the Kashmir on top of the
Otranto which was swept by terrific seas. The men paraded
most steadily, though the ship listed heavily. Boats ordered
to be lowered were crushed to matchwood, but they served
as fenders when the destroyer appeared. The survivors
are loud in praise of the skill and heroism of the destroyer
which raced eight times alongside, now high above, now
deep below the Otranto as the waves tossed her. The men
were ordered jump and some did so safely, but others were
crushed to death between the destroyer and the Otranto
or were killed by the fall on the deck of the destroyer.
Many were badly injured. Others after swimming a long
time were rescued by the destroyer. Even then the fate
of the 400 aboard the destroyer was uncertain for the sea
was leaking and the pumps were going. They were kneedeep
in water and lashed to the guns and fittings, but she fought
the seas for 7 or 8 hours. A Naval officer rescued from the
Otranto said he was asleep at the time of the collision
and only heard of it two hours later when the ship was
breaking up. When the destroyer departed he and a group
of officers went to the after-part while many of the men
took to the water and clung to rafts and wreckage. Finally
the deck collapsed above the officers, who took to the water
except the Captain and 2 or 3 others. The narrator and
others were washed up and were choked with sand. They were
unconscious and most were bruised and injured by the
waves. Many bodies were buried in the sand while 150
others lying in Islay Church will be buried in graves dug
on shore. About a hundred cot cases of sufferers from
influenza and pneumonia on the Otranto have perished.

THE BALKAN ADVANCE.

London, Oct. 11.
A wireless Austrian official message states: We have
evacuated Prizren and Pristina. On the heights northward
of Leskovac the Germans are engaged with the Serbians.
Behind the army front there are frequent engagements with
enemy bands.

A Serbian official message says: Despite strong resist-
ance we reached the right bank of Toulitza River and the
massif of Selitcheritza on the right bank of Morava River.
French cavalry advanced as far as Babovchitza. Our
cavalry occupied Zitapotek. We prisoners many and
three field-guns.

The Press Bureau states: H.M. the King has sent the
following message to General Milne: I congratulate you
and all ranks on the brilliant success in concert with our
Allies, resulting in the surrender of the Bulgarian army.
I fully realise the hardships and unfavourable climate which
has rendered the service of the troops especially arduous
and therefore more praiseworthy.

EMPIRE'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

London, Oct. 11.
The Press Bureau states: The Treasury has appointed
a committee consisting of Lord Incheape, Sir Thomas
Elliott, Sir Charles Addis and the Hon. W. H. Coschen
to consider the effect of the war upon the Empire's gold
production, particularly lower grade ores and how generally to
stimulate gold production.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, Oct. 11.
A wireless Italian official message states: We with the
French and British this morning carried out seven vigorous
coups-de-main, penetrating deeply the enemy's trenches at
Canova and Ava on the Sissol, the right of Frenzela Valley,
Sassorosso and the end of the Brenta Valley, inflicting
heavy losses. We prisoners upwards of four hundred.

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

London, Oct. 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:
Low fliers with bombs and machine-gunfire caused destruc-
tion and confusion in columns of the retreating enemy. We
bombed railway junctions at Mons, Valenciennes and Lille
securing direct hits on the permanent way. A total of thirty-
three tons of bombs was dropped. German aeroplanes were
active and there was considerable fighting. We shot down
twenty-one aeroplanes and drove down nine uncontrollable.
Nine British machines are missing. Night-flying was impos-
sible.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:
Despite the weather our low fliers continued to harass the
retreating enemy. We dropped twelve tons of bombs. Ger-
man aircraft were inactive. We destroyed two aeroplanes.
One British has not returned. Night flying was impossible.

The Press Bureau states: The Independent Force on
the night of Thursday despite mists, attacked railways at
Thionville, Metzshon and Mezières, blast furnaces at
Rombach and an aerodrome at Frescaty. All returned.

London, Oct. 12.
A wireless German official message states: Westward of
Douai we retired to lines in the rear. We frustrated a
British attempt to break through in the direction of Valen-
ciennes. The enemy gained footing at Ivry. We evacuated
the Chemin-des-Dames and occupied new positions between
Berry au Bac and southward of Vouziers. Saxons re-captured
Cunel and Bois-de-Sormes.

Post-War Trade.

Speaking at a Chamber of
Manufacturers' luncheon, Captain
Gismichael, M.C., M.L.A., urged
representative organisations to at
once found a system of organiza-
tion of their products, manufac-
tures, and markets on both sides
of the water. There should, he
said, be a live commercial depart-
ment in London in order to
supply the organisation in New
South Wales with information
regarding the quality, get-up, and
standardising of the Colonial
productions, and to be continually
searching out new markets for
these commodities that can be
(a) more economically manu-
factured, at the place - of
production, and (b) that can in
part be manufactured here, as
was done in such enormous
quantities in the intricacies of
trade relations between England
and Germany in pre-war days.

ENTERTAINMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 14th, 15th and 16th, 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

GLADYS HULETTE

in
"OVER THE HILL"

MR. C. THERESSES

Card Manipulator
assisted by
Mesdames Senour and Gordon.
Etc., Etc.

TO BE SOLD

pursuant to an order of the
Supreme Court of Hongkong
made in an Action in the matter
of the estate of HO TSUN SAN
alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN
CHUNG alias HO A FEE alias HO
A SEEK alias HO A SIK
deceased, dated the 6th day
of September, 1918.

BY

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT

the person appointed in that
behalf, at his Auction Rooms,
at Duddell Street.

ON

THURSDAY,

the 31st day of October, 1918,
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

IN ELEVEN LOTS

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5,
6 and 8 Cheung On Lane, Nos. 42,
48, 52 and 54 Third Street, all on
a part of Inland Lot No. 634 Nos.
25, 27, 29 and 31 Second Street,
being a part of Inland Lot No.
583 and Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Sam
To Lane, on a part of Inland Lot
No. 800 Victoria Hongkong.

The first 8 Lots consist of the
houses in Cheung On Lane and
Nos. 42 and 44 Third Street (one
house in each Lot) which are
Chinese tenement houses, held
under a Crown Lease having
about 94 years unexpired.

Lot No. 9 comprises Nos. 52
and 54 Third Street, which are
Chinese tenement houses, held
under the same Crown Lease.

Lot No. 10 consists of four
vacant sites on which formerly
stood four Chinese tenement
houses known as Nos. 25-31
Second Street, held under a Crown
Lease having about 93 years un-
expired.

Lot No. 11 consists of Nos. 17,
19 and 21 Sam To Lane, which
are Chinese houses. The Crown
Lease has about 94 years unex-
pired.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be obtained from, and
sale plans of the property may
be inspected, at the offices of:—

Messrs. DEACON LOOKER,

DEACON & HARTSON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

OR

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE

It is HEREBY GIVEN THAT

The Fourteenth Annual

GENERAL MEETING

OF MEMBERS

will be held at the Club House,

North Point,

ON

TUESDAY, 15th October, 1918.

At 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS

To receive the Reports and

Accounts for the period ended

31st August, 1918.

To elect Officers for the ensuing

year,

And other General

Business.

Note.—A Launch for the com-
venience of Members will leave
Queen's Statue Pier at 5 P.M. on

the 15th inst.

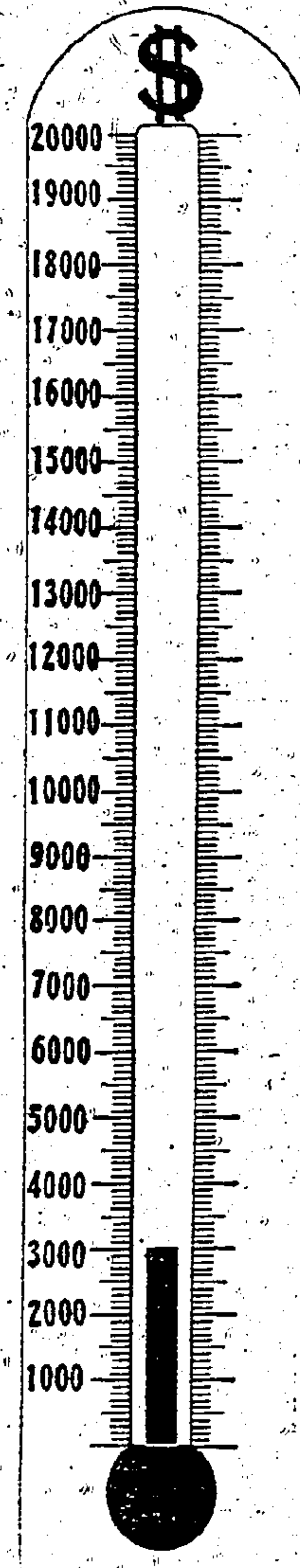
By Order,

R. E. MACDOUGALL,

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1918.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR
by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY"
amounted to \$33,654.00 and it is
hoped that subscriptions this year will
exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will
be acknowledged in the newspapers
and the thermometer altered to show
the amounts received to date. It
is hoped that residents in the ports of
South China, who will be unable to visit
Hongkong on "OUR DAY" will avail
themselves of this opportunity to sub-
scribe to the Fund through this medium.
All subscribers will receive a special rose.
Subscriptions should be addressed
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,
Government House,
Hongkong.

NOTICE

THE NESTLE & ANGLO-
SWISS CONDENSED
MILK COMPANY beg to notify
the Public that they have been
appointed Sole Selling Agents
for MESSRS. BORDEN'S CON-
DENSED MILK COMPANY.

Regular supplies of Messrs
Borden's Sweetened and Un-
sweetened Condensed Milks,
also Sterilized Milk, have been
arranged, the first consignment
being due to arrive during the
next few days.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS
CONDENSED MILK CO.

11, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 6th October, 1918.

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Cada Barnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hong Kong.